

# Our Public Lands

PROPERTY OF  
Bureau of Land Management  
D S C LIBRARY

*Summer 1965*



**Job Corps Proves Up!**

**See Page 4**



# Our Public Lands

SUMMER 1965



VOL. 15, NO. 1

## Contents

### Articles

	Page
The Tillamook Job Corps Proves Up . . . . .	4
<i>By Bob Hostetter</i>	
Both human and natural resources are being developed at this Western Oregon camp. It's a foundation for hope.	
Pattern for Land-Use Planning . . . . .	7
<i>By Bob Wilber</i>	
Citizens of Las Vegas valley put "Creative Federalism" into action and find that it works!	
Reblazing the Lander Trail . . . . .	12
<i>By Jack Bryant</i>	
South Pass Station and Burnt Ranch live again as a famous Wyoming route is marked across the public domain.	
San Rafael's "Talk-It-Over" Policy . . . . .	14
<i>By Emmanuel Petersen</i>	
It's paying off in united conservation projects.	
Grass Is Back on Upper Clayhole . . . . .	15
<i>By Robert Whitaker</i>	
And streams are clearing up again on a vital Resource Conservation Area in the Arizona strip!	
Those Jackrabbit Communities . . . . .	17
<i>By Sherman Pearl</i>	
New policy on small tracts will help save the Western landscape and aid community development.	
The Flume on the Canyon Wall . . . . .	19
<i>By Norman W. Noble</i>	
A Colorado tourist attraction is surrounded by legend, but it was quite an engineering feat in early mining days.	
More Meat for the Nigerian's Table . . . . .	20
<i>By John Killough</i>	
Range specialists will apply BLM management techniques to some beefy problems south of the African bulge.	

### Features

News Highlights . . . . .	3
Questions and Answers: What Are the Public Lands? . . . .	11
Where To Buy Public Lands . . . . .	22

*Photos of Las Vegas, pages 7-10, courtesy Las Vegas News Bureau.*

*Cover photo: Gene Walker, work supervisor, and Jerry Doyle, Job Corps enrollee from Knoxville, Tenn.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Stewart L. Udall, Secretary  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Charles H. Stoddard, Director

*Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—a Department of Conservation—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.*

*As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.*

Issued quarterly by  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Washington, D.C. 20240

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, February 14, 1963.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Price 20 cents (single copy). Subscription price 60 cents a year, 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS is the official publication of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Issued four times yearly in January, April, July, and October.

Dan Sauts, Information Officer and Assistant to the Director.  
Ed. Kerr, Editor.

### Notice to Publishers

You are welcome to reprint any or all of the printed matter in *Our Public Lands*, except for articles designated as copyrighted material. If prints of photographs appearing herein are desired for publication, they may be obtained by writing to the Editor, *Our Public Lands*, Office of Information, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior Building, 18th and C Streets NW., Washington, D.C., 20240. Please give appropriate credit.



# News Highlights

## Transplanted Antelope Seem Happy

You won't find a Montana resident—man or animal—complaining about the hot weather this July!

When temperatures plummeted to record lows in Montana last winter ( $-40^{\circ}$  with high winds at times), hundreds of antelope faced sudden death until man came to the rescue. Nyles Humphrey, the Bureau's Malta District Manager, reports it this way:

"The antelope were driven from their preferred habitat to haystacks along the Milk River. Soon, many died because their bodies were unable to digest the high quality feed.

"Together with Montana Fish and Game personnel, we decided to move as many animals as possible onto public land areas in the south end of the Malta District where snows were not so deep and native habitat was available. A transplant agreement was worked up with local ranchers and several hundred antelope were trapped and moved. The transplant was very successful."

## Moon File Changes Hands

Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve recently claimed the moon—and got it! As Director of Interior's Office of Territories, she asserted in a humorous memo to BLM's Director Charles H. Stoddard, that jurisdiction over the moon, a "non-contiguous area" to the United States, rightfully belongs with the Office of Territories, not with BLM.

Stoddard acquiesced, and happily turned over the responsibility and BLM's "moon file" to her. The file contains 20 years of public requests for homesteads and other tracts on the moon. Standard reply has been, "Establish 6 months residence there and we'll talk business."

The action took place within days after two Tulsa University students filed a notarized claim to the Sea of Tranquility and some surrounding moonscape, documenting their claim with a photograph taken by Ranger 8 from 275 miles away.

## Great Basin Fire Center Opens

Fire-fighting on public domain lands in the West now has a centralized base of operations at Boise, Idaho. BLM's Great Basin Fire Center has been merged with S. Forest Service facilities at the Boise Municipal



Montana's pronghorn antelope. Hay proves too rich a diet for the antelope after he has subsisted on winter range.

Airport and will be operated jointly by the two agencies.

BLM lands in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, eastern Oregon, and northeastern California will be protected by the center. Over the past decade, some 75 percent of the fires on public domain lands in the west occurred in the Great Basin area.

Fire control will be only one of the center's functions. It will also serve as BLM's personnel training, air operations, and heavy equipment headquarters.

## Interior Preserves Indian Carvings

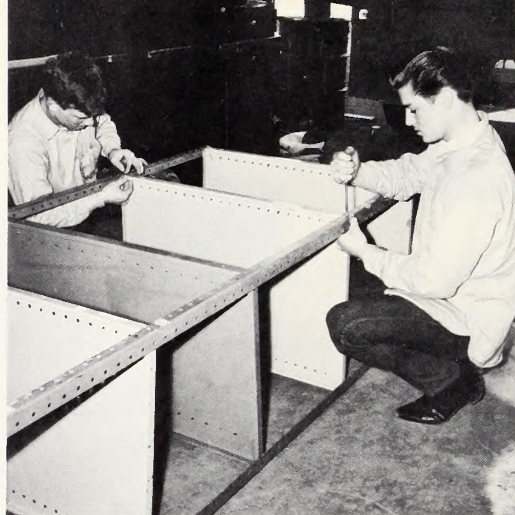
Three sites in California's Rodman Mountains, noted for petroglyphs and other Indian artifacts, have been given permanent Federal protection by Interior. Totaling nearly 2,000 public domain acres, the sites have been withdrawn from all forms of disposal under the public land laws, including the mining laws.

## Navy Returns Half Million Acres

A half-million acres of public domain lands returned home from battle in May, when the U.S. Navy returned more than a half-million borrowed acres in northwest Nevada. The lands were withdrawn from public domain status in 1958 as an air-to-air gunnery range. They will now be placed under multiple-use management.

A departmental order of May 7 made the lands subject again to the public land laws. The acreage lies between Lovelock and Gerlach, Nev., with topography ranging from flat, arid valleys to steep mountain ranges.





# The Tillamook Job Corps Proves Up

*"I gained 26 pounds and that  
was just the first month!"*

*"I never knew there was so much  
land in the United States!"*

*"I think I'll learn to be a cook!"*

—RECENT REMARKS BY  
TILLAMOOK ENROLLEES

**By Bob Hostetter**  
*Resource Utilization Specialist*  
*Portland, Oregon*

It was a bedraggled and glum looking bunch of boys that arrived at the Tillamook Job Corps Conservation Center in Oregon on February 16. They were tired from traveling, hungry, needed baths and clean clothes, and they were wary of the new world they were about to enter. But the transformation soon began.

They hailed from Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, West Virginia, and Nebraska. Ages ranged from 16 to 21. And in



Bob Starkey of Louisville, Ky., gets his first Job Corps haircut.

size, well, it's hard to strike an average because weights change so fast. Within the first month, one boy who weighed in at 130 had gained 26 pounds!

Twenty-three corpsmen are members of a voluntary group known as the Mustang Commandos. These men make a run before breakfast each day. Leader of the runners is Eugene "Sparky" Walker, one of the center's work leaders.

Intramural sports include basketball, softball, voll





Left to right: George Lun of Louisville, Ky., chopped firewood for the use of picnickers at Alder Glen recreation site. Harry Holmes of Newberry, Mich., and Eugene Barbeau of Green Bay, Wis., assemble steel shelving for educational library of the conservation center. Brent Humphrey of Louisville, Ky., and Tom Harden of Winnebago, Nebr., clean up the Alder Glen recreation site. Gene "Sparky" Walker explains the seed count in a Douglas-fir cone to Raymond Joseph of Lexington, Ky., Larry Knell of Bloomington, Ill., and Maynard Little of Port Huron, Mich.

ball, soccer, bowling, and table tennis. Other on-base recreational activities are weight lifting, boxing, track, shuffleboard, table games such as monopoly and checkers, cards, television, and reading. Record players provide music, but so do boys who play the guitar and harmonica.

Movies are shown at the center and corpsmen can also go to the movie theatre in nearby Tillamook, a town with a population of 4,000 which is noted for its cheese, trees, and ocean breeze. It is also gaining a reputation for its friendly cooperation with the Job Corps Conservation Center.

### Foundation for Hope

All the enrollees had dropped out of school for one reason or another—sickness, inadequate clothing, improper and insufficient food, fear of ridicule, no incentive. Irregular attendance generally worsened the situation until there just wasn't any hope of catching up.

But there is hope now. Crumbling foundations of ignorance are no basis for building knowledge, so the instructors are helping the boys find a solid footing on which to start building again. Tests were administered to determine what educational training would be appropriate for each boy. Then reading ability of all boys was tested and they were classed in nine different levels according to their abilities. Ten were practically unable to read at all. Others were at higher levels, but only five could read as well as high school seniors. By the second month, all corpsmen had advanced at least one reading level, and some had advanced two or three levels.

Each corpsman puts in at least 4 hours a week in reading, mathematics, and physical education. One group spends 4 hours each week learning how to type-write and another group gets an extra 4 hours a week of reading instruction.

Phil Kipper, a reporter for the Wenatchee Daily World who spent a couple of days with the boys, observed, "What the youths achieve at the camp is all theirs. They don't have to face the loss of pride because they aren't competing against anyone but themselves. Instructors explain that they have given up in the past because their pride wouldn't let them fail. Now they have to break the habit of being proud of antisocial behavior."

Tom Miller, assistant director for education, points out that corpsmen must make many social and emotional adjustments before they can get into the mainstream of American life. A strenuous work program in BLM forests around Tillamook helps achieve those



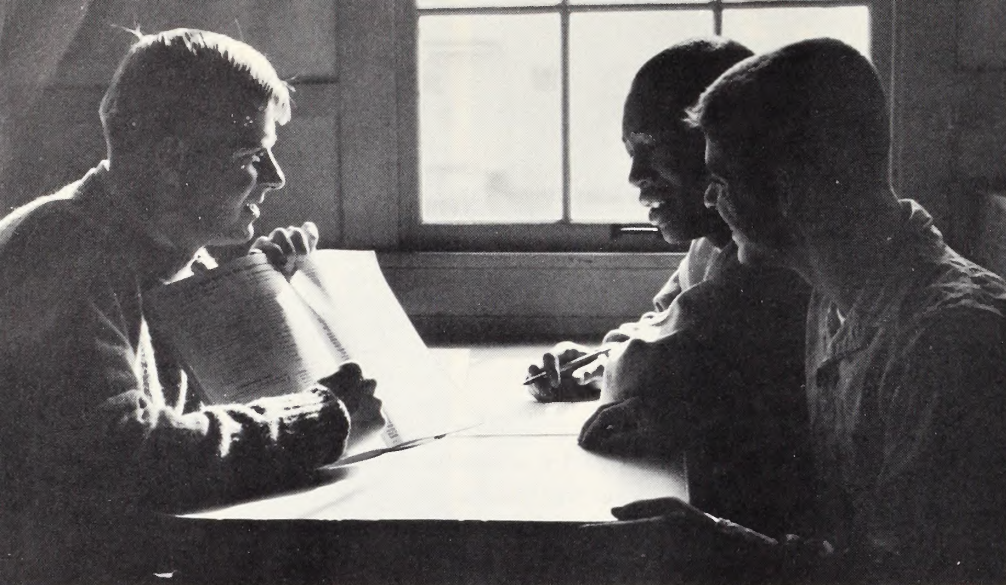
John Scalise, director of the Center. He was member of BLM's Washington staff before accepting the Tillamook assignment.

adjustments. Corpsmen are divided into two work groups. Each group works 3 days a week and receives educational training on the other days.

### Conservation Work

Corpsmen are rebuilding Alder Glen recreation site, which was damaged by last winter's floods, and are also working on Dover Creek recreation site, a new





Enrollees find classroom work and outdoor exercise a good mix for developing abilities.

picnicking and camping area for public use on BLM land. They level tent and table sites, clear brush and debris, build trails, and cut up dead trees for firewood.

In another project, corpsmen have planted 2-year-old Douglas-fir tree seedlings on an area where mature timber was harvested.

Several corpsmen assist BLM foresters in marking selected trees for cutting, posting timber sale boundaries, measuring and tallying snags to be felled, or cutting brush for survey lines. Other work projects are planned, including road maintenance, stream clearance for fish passage, thinning of young timber stands, and disposal of unmerchantable debris left after timber harvest.

Not all the work is in the woods; there is much fixing-up to be done at the center. Originally constructed as a Naval Air Station during World War II, buildings had to be repaired and painted before they could be occupied. Corpsmen are continuing the work by replacing a rotted porch, building a sidewalk, repairing windows, and installing shelves. They take their turns working in the kitchen. They do their own laundry and ironing, and housekeeping chores at the dormitories.

Jim Hedger of Newberry, Mich. commented on the variety of work to be done when he said, "I've been doing some carpentry work. I like the work, but when I finish this job, I think I'll ask if I can work in the kitchen."

"What's the matter, aren't you getting enough to eat?" his buddy asked.

"Sure, it's just that I think I'd like to learn to be a cook," he said.

When the Tillamook Center was officially dedicated

on March 20, corpsmen served as ushers and guides for a crowd of 400 townspeople and other visitors. Long deprived of attention, they enjoyed talking about their hopes for the future with the dignitaries. These included Dr. Otis A. Singletary, Director of the Job Corps; Senator Wayne Morse; Clifton P. Lander of the Department of the Interior staff; Harold R. Hochmuth, Associate Director of the Bureau of Land Management; BLM State Director Russell E. Getty; and others.

### So Much Land

Since this is the first time that many of the corpsmen have been away from home, their viewpoint is broadening. One corpsman from Tennessee remarked, "I never realized there was so much land in the United States until I came to Tillamook."

John J. Scalise, himself a forester and the director of BLM's Tillamook Job Corps Conservation Center, summed up the attitude of his staff recently when on a radio program he said, "Our heritage is not reserved for the upper and middle classes. It is for *all* the people. We in the Job Corps program can work at a job that combines the development of natural resources and of underprivileged young men."

As a corpsman, Ray Cosio of California looks at the Job Corps somewhat differently. In the center's newsletter, "Tillamook Tiger Tales," he wrote, "The Job Corps is something for men who are in need of help. They have a home where they live and eat and work. They have a school to learn reading and math and other things."

And other things. Among these are optimism and hope.



*Citizens of Las Vegas Valley put  
"Creative Federalism" into action . . .  
and are developing blueprints for a  
more beautiful West!*

# PATTERN for Land-Use Planning

**By Robert E. Wilber,  
Resource Utilization Specialist,  
Reno, Nevada**

Spanish explorers called it "Las Vegas," meaning the meadows. Tourists have called it "the entertainment capital of the world." But Bureau of Land Management officials have called it "communities in quandaries" because of its fantastic growth and past lack of land-use planning.

The population of Clark County's Las Vegas Valley has been increasing at phenomenal rates, sometimes as high as 85 percent in a year. In addition, more than 13 million people visit the area each year. Schools, parks, hospitals, and other public facilities are overloaded. Urbanization invades the flat desert plain like a tropical jungle taking over a clearing—and with about the same lack of order.

Communities in the Valley are typical of many growing metropolitan areas in the West. They are surrounded by a sea of public lands—lands which have remained in the public domain because they are unsuitable for agricultural land settlement. Under various public land laws, fragments of these "satellite lands" have been disposed of for a multitude of uses; but, until recently, little regard was given to the orderly growth and development of the area.

In 1963, the Bureau began discussions with the American Municipal Association (now the National League of Cities) and the U.S. Conference of Mayors about the growth crisis in Western cities. They arrived at two main conclusions: (1) greater coordination between BLM and municipal authorities was essential; and (2) a pilot study should be made to explore means of achieving this vital coordination.



Such playgrounds as Fantasy Park, located in north Las Vegas, will be needed in greater numbers as the city spreads across the desert. They must be planned far now.

## Pilot Study Launched

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall agreed with both points and, in October of 1963, a Las Vegas pilot project was launched. Later, the National Association of Counties conferred with municipal representatives and worked with BLM to establish six more prototype studies in five States—California, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado.

First, the Las Vegas study teams traced Clark County's long and turbulent growth, which began about 1905. In that year, the Los Angeles-Salt Lake Railroad (now part of the Union Pacific Railroad System) was completed. The Las Vegas area grew in population from 800 people to nearly 2,300 by 1920. After



1930, the area expanded further after construction of Hoover Dam on the Colorado River.

Early in World War II, army camps and training centers came to the valley. The town of Henderson was built in conjunction with the Basic Magnesium Project, which was designed to produce vitally needed magnesium from low grade ores.

Storage and testing areas for nuclear materials in southern Nevada brought further expansion after the war. However, the really significant growth period coincides with the development of the gambling and entertainment industry from the late 1940's up to the present time. The population of Clark County is now more than 230,000.

Land promoters and speculators began to take an interest in the area early in the 1950's, capitalizing on the valley's abundant sunshine and year-round mild temperatures. They also capitalized on the public's lack of knowledge of the public lands and public land laws. Promoters and so-called land locaters advertised all over the country about five-acre lots near Las Vegas, offering to file applications for a fee.

#### **Flood of Applications**

Thousands of applications for small tracts of Federal land poured into BLM's Reno land office. In 1954, the office received more than 6,000. The following year the figure practically doubled, with more than 90 percent of them coming from out-of-State residents. Most of the applicants knew nothing about the lands, including the fact that water and public services were unavailable or very expensive to obtain.

Similar promotional schemes were carried out under the mining laws. Las Vegas Valley was blanketed with sand and gravel mining claims in the early 1950's. Some of the claims went into sand and gravel production, but many were located merely to acquire lands for subdivision and sale as home and business sites.

To further complicate the picture, mining claims and small tract applications were often filed for the same tract of land.

In order to curb activities of unscrupulous operators, the Secretary of the Interior closed southern Nevada to the filing of small tract applications in 1955. The same year, Congress passed a law that removed sand, gravel and other similar common materials from location under the mining laws.

But the damage had been done. The land ownership pattern near Las Vegas was fragmented, and much of the land was unavailable for development because it was being held for speculation. It became painfully apparent to both the Federal and local governments

that the public land laws were not adequate to cope with the land-use problems of growing communities.

Various attempts had been made to help the situation in Clark County. One approach was special acts of Congress. In 1956, Congress passed a law conveying 6,859 acres of public land at fair market value to the City of Henderson. A similar act in 1963 gave Henderson the right to purchase an additional 16,000 acres for urban expansion.

BLM made an offer to provide for some of the Valley's land needs for public use by transfers under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Secretary Udall made this easier by authorizing the sale of lands for school and recreation sites to State and local governments for \$2.50 per acre. BLM has sold 2,341 acres under this Act and leased another 3,455 acres to local government agencies in the Valley.

These, of course, were only piecemeal approaches to the land problems. The full solution, it is hoped, will come from pilot studies now underway.

#### **What Has Been Done**

Since the Las Vegas project started, State Director Russell Penny and District Manager Dennis Hess have held dozens of meetings with city administrators and planners, County Commissioners, school officials, public works directors, city and county engineers, local recreation planners and directors, various civic organizations and other groups. At these meetings, it is stressed that people of Las Vegas Valley now have an opportunity to determine their own future by working out a comprehensive land-use plan.

When this is completed, BLM will coordinate its program of land transfers with the Valley's plan.

There are several indications that this approach to land-use planning has captured the fancy of local officials. Clark County is making a comprehensive plan for the entire seven million acres comprising the county, and is serving as the coordinating agency for land-use planning. Meanwhile, local agencies have formed the Las Vegas Valley Area Planning Council, which is serving as a clearinghouse for information and coordinating local efforts.

Citizen groups are helping in many areas, including outdoor recreation. When the several thousand acres of desert area at Spring Mountain near Las Vegas was identified as a recreation area by BLM, many groups became interested. To form a plan for developing the area, community leaders formed a recreation subcommittee, including local and State planning and recreation agencies, the League of Women Voters, Sierra Club, scouting organizations and many others. The



Rolph Conrad, BLM land examiner, explains a land status map to local government officials.



Quite a contrast in structures can be seen in small tract developments in the area. Land use planners must cope with these and many other problems.



The Las Vegas air terminal was opened in 1963. Lands in foreground, including those now occupied by two houses and parking lot, are former small tracts.





Booming Las Vegas reaches for the sky as well as all points of the compass. Population has increased at rates as high as 85 percent a year.

have worked on a plan which includes a natural amphitheater, several miles of scenic one-way drives and picnic grounds intermingled with areas of archeological interest. This past April, they organized a "war on junk" and began a cleanup campaign in the area.

To aid the planning groups, BLM has prepared land status maps of the valley which show land ownership and some of the prospective values and uses of the lands. As local agencies determine their present and future land needs, this information is correlated with other known local interests and the lands are identified for a potential use, such as a school site or an industrial park.

#### What Has Been Learned

Already, the Las Vegas and other prototype studies have led to six important conclusions in public land planning:

1. Creative Federalism *will work* in land planning and management.
2. Bureau programs are more effective when citizens take part in the decision making.
3. County government is willing and able to serve as a central planning body.
4. Local government should take the lead in planning for use of Federal lands to be transferred out of Federal ownership.
5. BLM should take the lead in planning for management of public lands to be retained in Federal ownership.
6. Communities can plan adequately for much of their open space and other public needs through effective use of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.



BLM State Director J. R. Penny explains the pilot project at one of the dozens of public meetings held during the past year.

"We are greatly encouraged by the reception these pilot studies have received," says Charles H. Stoddard, Director of BLM. "Commissioners of Clark County, as well as other public officials, have seized the initiative since the very beginning of the Las Vegas project. And on a wider front, the National Association of Counties featured the pilot studies recently at its Public Land Management Conference in Reno.

"With the West's population booming, the public domain land adjacent to population centers is under tremendous pressure from urban and industrial expansion, recreation and other uses. We feel that local governments and organizations should participate in discussions concerning the future of this land."

Stoddard points out that such projects are the very essence of President Johnson's program of "creative federalism," calling for new concepts of cooperation between the Federal Government and local leaders.

"This approach to land use planning requires foresight and political courage," Stoddard said, "but it will lead to better communities and a better America."





## What Are the Public Lands?

*Questions are based on those most frequently asked in letters received by the Bureau of Land Management.*

***I know about national forests and national parks, but what do you call "the public lands"?***

Of course, any land owned by local, State, or Federal government is public land, even the neutral zone in the middle of a city's boulevard. But when we speak of *the* public lands, we mean chiefly that part of the original public lands of the United States still under Federal ownership which has not been set aside for uses such as national forests and parks. Larger than all other Federal lands combined, they cover some 460 million acres—about one-fifth the land area of the United States.

***Where are these lands located?***

Mostly in 11 Western States and Alaska, with small acreages in the Midwest and Southeast. About 170 million acres are in the West and 290 million acres in Alaska.

***What kind of lands are they?***

Those in the West range from the monotonous terrain of the low desert country to deep, multicolored canyons and towering buttes and mountains. The gamut of cover runs from cacti to sagebrush and pinon pine to majestic redwoods and Douglas-fir of the Pacific Northwest. Together, they offer some of the most dramatically sweeping vistas of the untamed West. The lands of Alaska are mostly timber or tundra, but also include mountains and swamps, even desert areas.

***Are they of any value?***

Watersheds of the public lands are the source for a large portion of the West's water supply. Mostly arid or semiarid, very little acreage is suitable for farming; but they have great value for livestock grazing, mineral development, timber, wildlife, and outdoor recreation. They also include many areas of scientific value.

***Who is responsible for managing these lands?***

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the Department of the Interior. This Bureau was formed

in 1946 out of the General Land Office (which dates back to 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934).

***How have these lands been managed in the past?***

Until the 1930's, they were not really managed. Most people looked upon these lands simply as acreage not yet settled by the growing population—a temporary "storehouse of land" which would soon be needed by settlers. Thus, administration was largely limited to surveying, processing of mining claims, and land transfers by the General Land Office. In 1934, after it was generally recognized that little of the remaining lands were suitable for independent farm units, Congress set up the Grazing Service expressly to manage those lands which could produce forage for livestock. Range management continued as the main job after the Bureau of Land Management was formed, although some attention was given to other values.

***How will these lands be managed in the future?***

For many uses. This includes domestic livestock grazing, fish and game, industrial development, mineral production, outdoor recreation, and watershed protection. Under the Multiple-Use Act of 1964, BLM will be able to provide some of the modern-day recreation needs of America's rising population, for example. Access roads will be constructed and sanitation and protection facilities will be provided in many areas.

***What revenues are collected by BLM?***

An average of more than \$200 million a year during the past 10 years. One important source was oil leases and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf, known as "offshore lands". Other major sources included mineral leases and permits, sales of timber and grazing leases. This is nearly six times the amount BLM spent during that period.



# Reblazing the Lander Trail

By Jack Bryant  
*Resource Utilization Specialist*  
*Cheyenne, Wyo.*

Wagon wheel ruts carved deep, marked and unmarked graves, names etched in rock—signposts of history left on Wyoming's landscape. Here, within a short generation, the Mountain Man and his Rendezvous became an epoch of the West and the trails were blazed for emigrants to follow. For nearly half a century following the close of the great fur trade in 1841, thousands upon thousands of persons trekked west—and the Oregon Trail, Mormon Trail, Overland Trail, and other travel routes began their march into the history books.

Now, more than 100 years later, public interest in the historic trails that won the West is blazing once again. Efforts to identify and permanently mark these historic pathways are underway, and the Bureau of Land Management is helping, as are other public agencies. The story of the Lander Cutoff of the old Oregon Trail is a good example.

From 1843 onward, the Oregon Trail was trekked by man and beast in ever increasing numbers. From the eastern takeoff points of St. Louis and Independence, Mo., travelers wended their way across the plains of Nebraska Territory into the high country which is now Wyoming. Rough country, treacherous rivers, and hostile Indians were taken in stride.

## Going Was Slow

On leaving famed South Pass in western Wyoming, an easy pathway across the Continental Divide, the trail passed through rolling sagebrush covered hills to the Big Sandy River. From this point to the Green River lay one of the trail's worse sections. Alkaline desert plains stretched for almost 50 miles. Water was scarce and feed for livestock even scarcer. Once the Green River was reached, ferries had to be used, as it flowed swift, wide, and deep. The price for using a ferry was high and the waiting line long. On top of these hard-

**Names like South Pass Station and Burnt Ranch live again as a famous Wyoming route is marked across the public domain!**

ships, the "Mormon Rebellion" made many emigrants uneasy. Safety and time demanded that a more direct route be found to Fort Hall and City Rocks in Oregon Territory.

As a result of public sentiment, a post and military road was authorized by Congress in 1856, with Chief Engineer Fredrick W. Lander of the Department of the Interior starting field surveys for the wagon road in the spring of 1857. During the summer months, he explored the old Oregon Trail southwest from South Pass by way of both Fort Bridger and the Sublette Road farther north. Finding these routes not suited to improvement, he surveyed and staked out an entirely new route, heading northwest from South Pass. In all, he traveled some 3,000 miles by horseback, discovered some 16 mountain passes, and charted the Bear River and Salt River Mountain ranges. By the time winter came, Colonel Lander was ready to start roadbuilding.

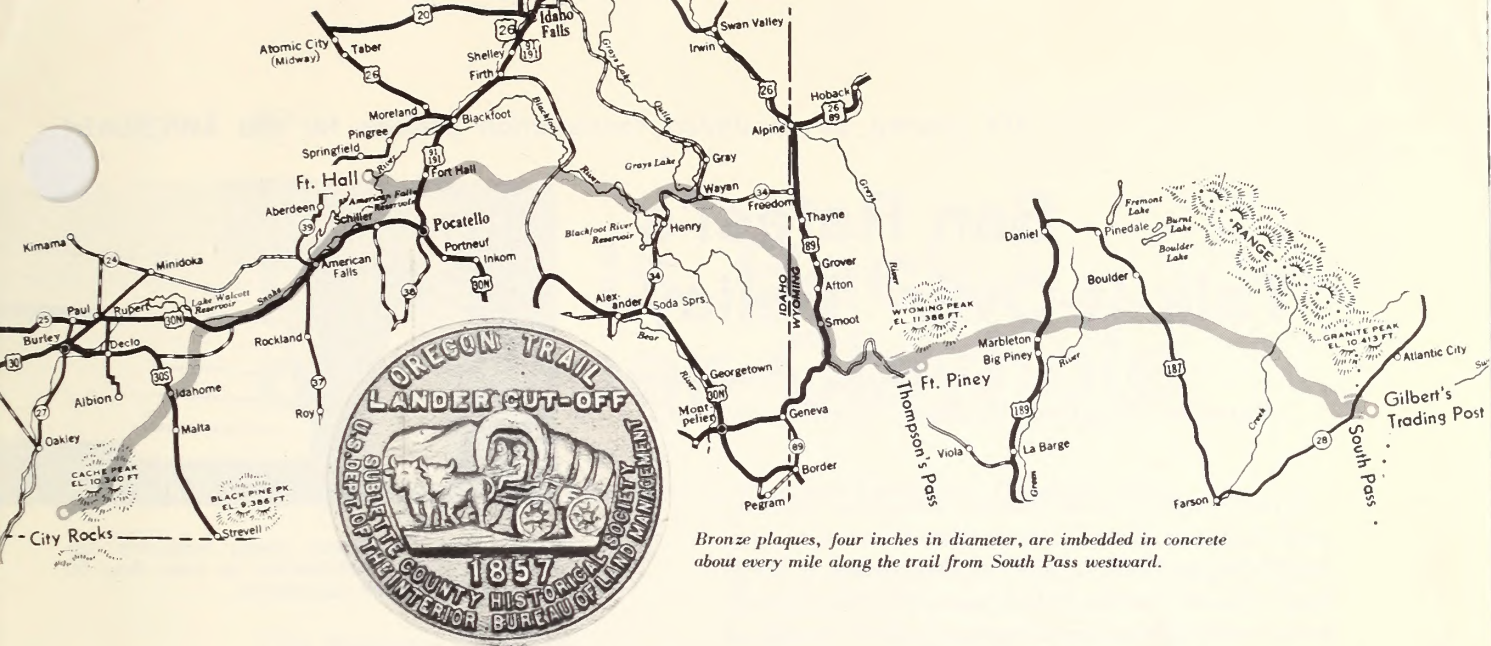
## Completed in 1858

Early in the spring of 1858, Lander gathered his men, hired more from several Mormon settlements, and started the business of building his new road. First, however, he held a pow-wow with the famous Shoshone Indian Chief Washaki. In a swap for some horses, he



Grave of David Bond, who died on the trail in 1864, lies alongside the Lander Cutoff overlooking South Piney Creek in Sublette County.





secured firearms, ammunitions, blankets, and trinkets, a treaty and right-of-way for the new road from the Sweetwater River to Fort Hall. By the close of September, Lander's Cutoff was completed.

The point of departure of Lander's Cutoff from the Oregon Trail is itself steeped in history. Here, in 1847 Brigham Young and his men, while returning to winter quarters, met a large emigration party and the "Feast in the Wilderness" was held.

#### South Pass Station

Known as Gilbert's Station when Lander started his road, it soon was called South Pass Stage Station, serving as a rest stop for the famous Concord Stages as they rolled westward. The rapid staccato of hoof beats, as the Pony Express rider and his horse arrived and disappeared, were also heard at this historic site. It served as a telegraph station for the first transcontinental line in 1861.

From 1862 to 1868 a unit of the 11th Ohio Volunteers was garrisoned at South Pass Station to protect the emigrant trains and stages using Lander's Cutoff and the Old Oregon Trail. Shortly after the troops abandoned the Station, it was burned to the ground by the Indians. Later rebuilt, it was burned again. Today this site lives in history as the "Burnt Ranch."

Upon completion of the Lander Cutoff, large numbers of emigrants to Oregon Territory made use of it, as did trail herds of livestock. At the close of the Indian Wars in 1877, cattle herds from Oregon moved eastward over the Lander Road to meet the railroad and to stock Wyoming ranges. Among the first outfits to settle along Piney Creek, in what is now Sublette County, Wyoming, belonged to Ed Swan, Otto Leifer, B. Budd, Hugh McKay, and A. W. Smith.

With the coming of the first transcontinental railroad in the early 1860's, travel over the Cutoff rapidly declined. The last wagon to take the Lander Road was seen in 1912.

As the years rolled by, the Oregon Trail and the Lander Cutoff became only memories—recalled in history books and western novels. Recently, however, many people began to show interest in preserving the trail. Combined with the knowledge and zeal of primarily one man—Jim Harrower, a past president of the Sublette County Historical Society—things began to happen.

#### BLM Pitches In

Jim Harrower told the story of neglect to the local BLM office in Pinedale, Wyo. He took it up with BLM's National Director, Charles Stoddard, during his visit to the Pinedale area on other matters. Soon, BLM ordered bronze plaques and concrete marker posts.

Harrower and other members of the County Historical Society went over the Lander Cutoff trail on the ground. Where it couldn't be followed, they got the help of BLM men in poring over the public land records. Places to put the markers were spotted and the concrete posts were hauled to nearby sheds or barns. Ranchers, local citizens and all able-bodied men that could be corralled were called on to help put the markers in place.

With hard work and a little dynamite, the project has been completed.

Now, history "buffs", just plain tourists and local residents of western Wyoming can walk in the footsteps of the early pioneer emigrants. They'll find it a most rewarding experience.



# San Rafael's "Talk-It-Over" Policy

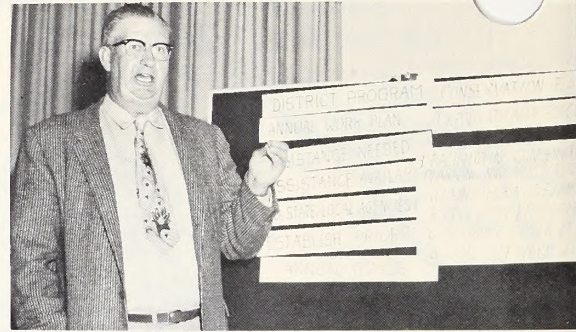
By Emmanuel J. Petersen,  
*Resource Program Manager, Washington, D.C.*

When Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall invited Soil and Water Conservation Districts to sign cooperative agreements with the Department in 1963, Utah's San Rafael district was one of the first to come forth. Although never selected as a "pilot" district, it has been a pace-setter in showing how common goals can be reached through cooperative effort.

As in all areas of mixed ownership, cooperation is vital to proper resource management on the San Rafael. It comprises more than 2 million acres, with BLM managing 48 percent of the land. National Forests cover 30 percent, the state owns 15 percent and private landowners own 7 percent. The management problem is further complicated by the fact that many private landowners are only part-time farmers and ranchers. Successful soil and water conservation on such a large area calls for coordination, and the San Rafael SWCD has filled this need.

Cooperative efforts actually got underway in 1962, when all agencies concerned with land management met to interchange information and evaluate existing needs. Represented were BLM, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Department of Fish and Game, county commissioners and supervisors of the San Rafael district. This was the beginning. Since then, as personnel of the various agencies began to know each other, they learned how to work together.

Informality has been stressed, along with a "talk-it-over" policy on all conservation problems. It has become established policy that no agency need wait for an invitation to attend meetings of the district's board of supervisors. In turn, supervisors take part in agency functions. District cooperators work closely with agency personnel on committees, contribute articles for the newspapers and the district's monthly newsletter which goes to 370 people who have a major stake in resource management.



Lawrence E. Thorderson, whose leadership has stimulated active participation by more than 80 percent of the district cooperators.

San Rafael has made a success of going to the people with its problems and plans. To date the District has two major conservation projects underway. The Ferron Creek Watershed project will provide full water rights to the town of Ferron for culinary and irrigation purposes. Recreation development is planned for former ponds located in canyons above the town. In addition, Joe's Valley Dam will give full water rights to the communities of Huntington, Lawrence, Cleveland, and Elmo, correcting a long-standing water problem.

To promote better understanding of the program among business people, supervisors sponsored a "Banker's Night" dinner meeting. It was one of the first occasions where elected officials, bankers and Government personnel had an opportunity to talk over mutual problems.

Charles H. Stoddard, BLM director, sees the Interior-SCD agreements as a natural combination for keeping people informed on BLM activities and helping to mesh local objectives into long-range plans.

"It's our hope to establish agreements with all Districts in the West," he points out. "Our new multiple-use program will affect new public groups and more people are becoming interested in what we're doing. Here we have a local governmental unit already educating the people on conservation programs. They're helping to put the parts together into a total resource picture.

"We have been encouraged by the San Rafael example," he said, "particularly by the leadership furnished by citizens like Lawrence E. Thorderson, who have given day-to-day meaning to the work. At last count, more than 80 percent of the cooperators of the San Rafael district were participating in the program."



# Grass Is Back on Upper Clayhole

By Robert B. Whitaker, *Resource Utilization Specialist, Phoenix, Ariz.*

*This Resource Conservation Area proves that hard work, know-how, and cooperation can restore abused rangelands of the Arizona Strip.*

TWO centuries ago, when the Navajos, Piutes, Apaches, and other Indian tribes rode the great Southwest, fertile grasslands stretched as far as the eye could see. Grass was the staff of the Indian's life. It fed his buffalo, covered his house, and even provided the material for sandals to protect his feet.

John James Ingalls once said: "Grass . . . yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

The American Indian saw the truth in this statement, but the white man did not. In the years following the

Construction of Cloyhole Wosh Dam was complete in 3 months. This was only one of many water conservation projects undertaken.



Grass reseeding projects have already stopped much of the erosion on Upper Cloyhole.





Civil War, cattlemen moved into parts of Arizona. Many were driven here by the increased fencing which was closing Texas to the great free-roaming herds. His cattle soon stripped the land of its grasses, leaving parched soil and eroded gullies.

One such area was the Arizona Strip, most of which is now managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Although the land still suffers from past abuse, a recent project by the Bureau points out conclusively that the land can be restored.

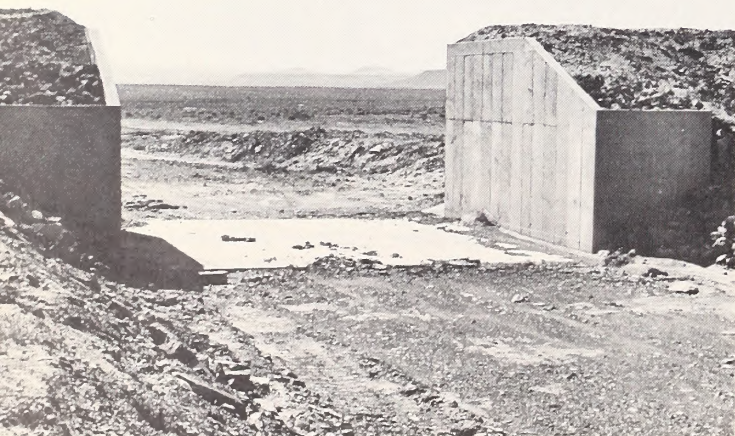
#### Upper Clayhole RCA

On a 6,000-acre site in the middle of the "Strip," BLM created Upper Clayhole Resource Conservation Area. The name Clayhole is derived from the clay loam which predominates the region. This clay became slick when it rained, thus adding to the runoff problems. Rainfall drained off the land like it was cement, carrying great amounts of soil with it.

Like the other 85 RCAs in 11 Western States, the purpose of Upper Clayhole was to provide a showcase site where the public could see firsthand how soil fertility can be restored through range restoration involving soil and water conservation.

The Clayhole drainage affects a wide area, flowing northwest into Fort Pierce Wash, thence into the Virgin River, and ultimately to Lake Mead. Because of erosion, great quantities of silt had for many years been flushing into Lake Mead, and causing downstream anxiety among farmers who were diverting water from the Virgin River to irrigate crops. Most of them were forced to close diversion canals whenever a heavy Clayhole runoff occurred in order to prevent their fields from being covered with a thin layer of choking sediment.

View of the spillway on Clayhole Wash, which will release excess flood flow.



In cooperation with Lee J. Esplin and other local ranchers, a plan of attack was developed to control surface runoff, promote water intake for plant use, stabilize the soil, and provide future forage on a sustained yield basis. It entailed construction of 16 dikes, along with ripping (deep tillage to get moisture into the ground), reseeding, and gully "plugs."

#### Action Program Begins

In 1960, the plan was put into action, with the entire RCA area fenced off for protection and management. Then dikes and detention dams were constructed to stabilize the watershed. The effect was instantaneous. Damaging "gully washer" floods were blocked behind a series of seven dikes and detention barriers.

The next step was to improve vegetation through reseeding and place a "holiday" on grazing rights.

Some 500 acres in the water diversion spreader system were tilled to increase water absorption in the hardened top soil, while another 1,200 acres were seeded with valuable forage grasses.

Ranchers provided more than "lip service," with Lee J. Esplin being especially instrumental in making the project succeed.

Livestock grazing was reduced in the Clayhole watershed area from approximately 4,000 cattle and horses to 2,500, with all cuts made voluntarily by local ranchers. In addition, fencing controlled livestock "drift" into the area.

Results have been phenomenal. Siltation into Lake Mead has dropped off substantially. Fort Pierce Wash now flows clear for 2 or more months of the year, instead of pouring thick brown silt continually into the big Colorado River impoundment. And, downstream irrigators again can open their diversion channels—even during heavy runoff periods—to take advantage of the precious water.

#### Grass Doubled

Sound management and range improvement techniques have nearly doubled the grass cover on Upper Clayhole. The new grasslands now soak in rainfall, thus curbing "sheet" runoff.

In addition, grazing use is restricted to fall and winter, putting an end to the year-round abuses that nipped new growths before they could get started.

Soil and water conservation has brought about a beneficial facelifting to the entire Fort Pierce watershed. Although Upper Clayhole may not yet look as it did during the era of the great Indian nations, one thing is for sure—a Piute Indian brave would feel much more at home there today than he would have 5 years ago.





Small cabin on small track in Morongo Valley, Calif. seems dwarfed by Joshua tree in foreground. Many tracts are used as vacation sites.

## Those Jackrabbit Communities

By Sherman Pearl, *Writer-Editor,*  
Washington, D.C.

The high desert country of southeastern California would not seem to be a likely place to build a home. When you leave any of the area's infrequent, small communities, you find yourself in a strange and arid world—where Medusa-like Joshua trees wave an eerie welcome, roads fade to trails of dust, and the sun glints hard on barren boulders.

A beautiful but empty land, you may think . . . until you see the houses!

The first might be a clapboard hovel, tucked into a hillside and barely discernible from the highway. You

might dismiss it as an abandoned miner's shack. Then you spot another, and another, and then, around a bend or over a crest, you find them spotting the land clear to the next rise.

A lost and forgotten city of antiquity? Far from it. The dwellings were almost all built since World War II, and they range from rude lean-to's to rambling rancheros. If they seem to comprise a strange neighborhood, it's because they're neighbors in only a loose geographic sense. Each is surrounded, first of all, by acres of dry desert, and only a few are connected by so much as tire tracks across the sparse and strange desert vegetation. And the chances are you'll find little more

**BLM took a long, hard look at Small Tract developments  
—then took action to help save the Western landscape**



sign of activity than the dust cloud raised by an occasional car or the motion of an occasional human being.

In California alone, blocks of semisettled desert "subdivision" lie over an area as big as Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined. Most of the land was public domain until the war, when a burgeoning population swelled the Los Angeles area at an astounding clip. Eyes turned eastward—toward the desert. As close-lying farmlands were converted to towns, and scenic open spaces consumed by subdivisions, more and more attention was directed by promoters to "that empty land out there."

#### Small Tract Act

The land was available, too. The Small Tract Act of 1938 had authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease lands to individuals in tracts of 5 acres or less. It was designed to meet a demand; but in trying to satisfy a land-hungry populace, it also led to a patch-quilt pattern of development, one which depreciated the very values for which the land was sought.

In 1947, after 7 years of "lease only" operations, a "lease with option to purchase" system was established, allowing a citizen to buy his leased tract at a low price, *provided* he made certain improvements on the land. Too often the "improvement" was no more than a shack—"habitable" enough to meet minimum requirements, but not enough to provide living space. The basic assumption had been that the people wanted the tracts for their immediate use. This proved wrong in most cases.

In 10 years, more than 20,000 California tracts left Federal ownership under this system. Not all, of course, were bought on the basis of a mere shanty. Movie stars and others who were serious about gaining desert retreats, rather than land for speculation, built attractive homes, some magnificent hideaways costing up to \$60,000. And many families built cabins and houses they could use in comfort, if not luxury, on weekends and vacations. But with the majority of lessees investing only enough to get land title, their "jackrabbit homesteads" gave the land a short time tumbledown look. These are the "communities" you'll find today, reminders of the changes that were needed.

#### Some Changes Made

Changes came in the late 1950s. Large areas were closed to small tract applications. Programs were coordinated to a degree with local governments, now also becoming alarmed at the situation. The regulations were revised to permit direct sales at public auction, and the lease-with-option program was rapidly phased

out, finally ending in 1962, for all intents and purposes. If you want a small tract today you simply attend a land office auction and bid. High bid takes title—no strings attached, no Federal requirements other than payment. County building requirements take over.

The Small Tract Act is still in effect. Land is still available (a small number of tracts is currently up for sale under this law). But as conducted today by the Bureau of Land Management, cooperating with counties and other local governments, small tract sales are



Located in the high desert country of Yucca Valley, this development doesn't exactly have all the comforts of home.

made only up to a point: the point of proper community development.

BLM, concerned over the waste of public values, has limited filings to those areas already made available under the Small Tract Act.

#### Planning Comes First

After consultation with county planning officials, BLM now draws carefully from the classified areas the tracts it will auction off. For the most part, these lands are mixed in with those now privately owned. Those not needed for public purposes under federal, state, or local ownership are being used to meet the continuing demand for a "chunk of desert" in southern California. Offerings now run second to long-range desertland planning; no tract is sold until both BLM and county officials have determined how it best fits local plans for orderly and appropriate community growth.

BLM will continue to make lands available wherever needed, but only under the principle that good land use planning and zoning leads to good land use. And using public land in accordance with its highest potentials—be it small tract development, multiple-use resource management or any other—is the Bureau's mission.



# The Flume on the Canyon Wall

By Norman W. Noble, *Resource Utilization Specialist, Denver, Colo.*

Out in southwestern Colorado, where the waters of the San Miguel meet the Dolores, the remains of another era hang high along a canyon wall.

Supported by weathered timbers and lots of legend, but few facts, the Hanging Flume of Dolores Canyon is a relic of a day when fortunes in gold were being wrested from the Rockies.

Although the facts are few, this much is certain: It was built to carry water for placer gold mining operations along the San Miguel and Dolores rivers. It was a daring engineering and construction job.

But who built it? How? Did it run up hill? Was it a success or failure? The answers to these and many more questions are clouded in myth and legend. The structure's correct name has even been dimmed by the years. It is known as the Chinese flume, the San Miguel flume, and the Hanging Flume of the Dolores.

Some of the stories claim that 1,000 Chinese coolies died constructing the flume. A widely popular tale has it that the designing engineer, an Englishman, committed suicide because an error in judgment caused the flume to run uphill.

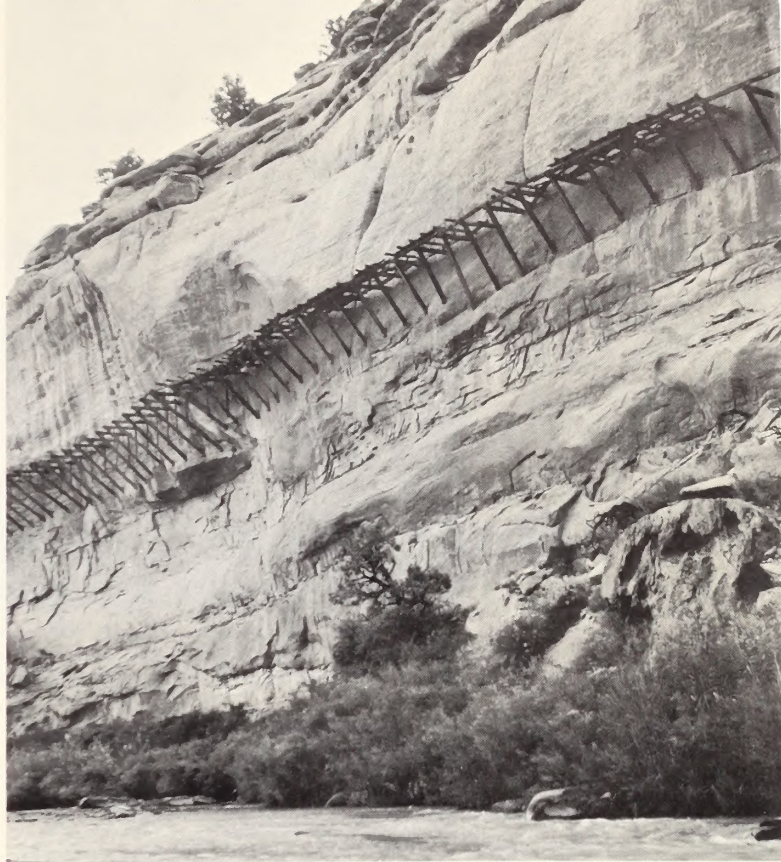
Apparently constructed in the 1890s, the flume begins near Uravan and follows the north bank of the San Miguel River, extending past the point where the San Miguel flows into the Dolores, and down Dolores canyon for a total of about 6 miles. Along much of this it hangs on to the canyon wall, midway between the river and the rim, in some places 400 feet above.

## Floated Down River?

Materials were floated, some say, down the river and hoisted up the wall. Another version reports that a road was cut through the wilderness along the canyon rim, and supplies lowered to the drill sites, two or three hundred feet below.

Take your choice. The stories and legends are many. But perhaps some of the most authentic information comes from Ellen Peterson, writing in the April 1963 issue of "The Colorado Magazine," quarterly publication of the state historical society.

In an article entitled "The Hanging Flume of Dolores Canyon," Mrs. Peterson reports that the flume was built by an English syndicate to furnish water for hydraulic mining along the banks of the Dolores. Work



The Hanging Flume of the Delores River.

was carried on from the top of the cliff, rather than from the bottom, with materials being lowered by a cable and winch. Construction was started in 1891 by an English owned firm named "The Montrose Placers".

## Was A Success

Mrs. Peterson also declares that evidence belies the stories that the flume was a failure. She points to large mounds of gravel at the flume's terminus, "which only hydraulic mining could have produced. Obviously, that flume was abandoned whey pay dirt ran out," she concludes.

The legends cling as tenaciously to the few available facts as the flume does to the canyon wall, but regardless of myth, it is a very real monument to man's pioneer ingenuity.

Located on BLM land not far from the mill which produced the uranium for the first atomic bomb of World War II, the Hanging Flume of the Dolores is just off State Highway 141, about 3 miles from Uravan. Here BLM plans to build an overlook when funds become available. Then on some moonlit night, perhaps one can catch a glimpse of the distraught ghost of the English engineer which walks the broken remains of the hanging flume in an eternal effort to find the point of error.



# More Meat for the Nigerians' Table

By John Killough, *Chief, Division of Range and Forestry, Cheyenne, Wyoming*



**With BLM's help,  
an African nation hopes  
to settle her roving  
Fulani and eat more  
home-grown beef**

**N**IGERIA—about the size of California, Oregon, and Nevada combined—is concerned about the lack of meat for her 55 million people. She is also fearful of the condition of her land and water resources. Although the Northern Region supports 8 to 10 million cattle and twice as many sheep and goats, little meat is available to the average Nigerian family. Protein deficiency is a serious problem, particularly in the rain forest areas south of the Niger and Benue Rivers, where root crops are the principal diet.

Last year she called for help on this problem through the Agency for International Development, who assigned the project to Bureau of Land Management range





Birth rate among Nigerian cattle is very low and the calf death rate is very high. If the Cow Fulani is to maintain a herd, he can't afford to sell many cows for meat.

specialists. And soon we were on our way to the African continent—Byron Denny, the Bureau's international cooperation officer and myself—as a scouting party for the team of technicians which would come later. Our mission was simple. Nigeria has a paradox: plenty of cattle, seemingly, but no meat. We needed to find out why, before determining how modern range management could be applied to the country's vast vannahs.

We had heard that the Cow Fulani, the nomadic Moslem tribesmen who own most of the livestock in Nigeria, was nomadic by custom. We also had heard that the Fulani held onto large numbers of cattle as a symbol of prestige. Both of these beliefs proved to be myths. Talks with the stockmen soon made it clear that they were forced to move about by the scourge of the tsetse fly, disease, fire, and the lack of water.

#### History Told

The Fulani explained that, before the British occupation, people could only live in peace in walled cities, with farming done only around and inside the walled towns for fear of raids. Cattlemen had the bushlands all to themselves. They moved about with spears and arrows, difficult to attack and well known for bravery.

But now that peace has come, many people have left the cities and are scattered in numerous small villages and hamlets throughout the bushlands. These settled Fulani raise cattle and farm the valleys and riversides, but must drive most of their cattle south every dry season in search of forage and water. The nomadic Fulani wander constantly since their herds are too large to be kept near the farmlands. This never-ending mi-

gratory cycle plus widespread, uncontrolled fire prevents any type of proper range management to be practiced and keeps stock quality at a poor level.

The "Churi", those cattle remaining at the villages for milk, suffer from the long dry season when all of the grasslands dry up and are mostly burned over by fire. As soon as the rains start, many of these weakened and starved cattle die of diarrhea from eating too much green grass. Others become bogged in the mud and are too weak to pull themselves out. As soon as the rains come in the south, the tsetse flies grow in abundance and owners rush their cattle back home. Although the cattle return in good condition, they soon lose weight due to the tsetse fly bites.

#### Calf Crops Low

The average owner has about 30 head of cattle. Cows seldom produce a calf until they are 5 years old and generally calve only once every 3 years because of their poor nutrition. Half the calves are lost through malnutrition, disease, and predators. This doesn't give the Fulani much chance to build a herd. Because he depends on milk as his only source of income, he sells only old diseased and crippled cows for butchering.

Our technicians have their work cut out for them. They will work with local government officials and livestock owners for the next few years. They will provide technical knowhow in developing stock water, improving range forage, controlling range fires and developing plans for grazing management. With such assistance, it is hoped that Nigeria can settle its nomadic Fulani and develop a stable livestock industry. Only then can the country produce enough fresh meat to nourish its growing population.



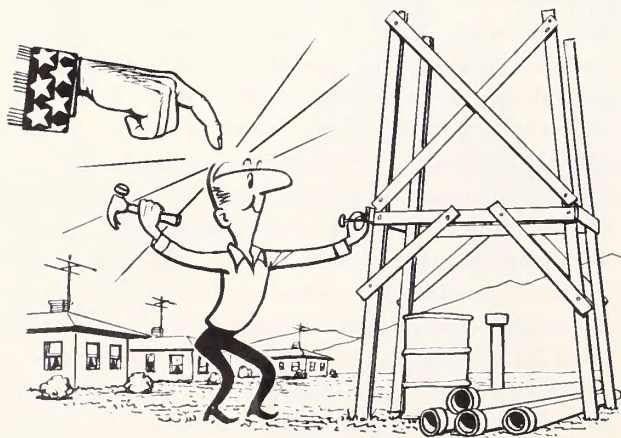
# PUBLIC SALE BULLETIN BOARD

*This is a compilation of the most up-to-date information possible on transactions and future sales of public lands by land offices of the Bureau of Land Management. Any details on land descriptions, prices, and other information pertinent to sales must be obtained from the individual land offices. When possible, all sales are scheduled far enough in advance so ample notice can be given in Our Public Lands. Because this is not always possible, interested purchasers should always check with the local land offices.*

Buyers will notice in this issue that Small Tract sales are temporarily low in number. The Bureau is in the process of reviewing all classifications to make doubly sure that they are consistent with local land-use plans, in accordance with the Public Sale Act of 1964. All tracts listed have been checked with local government and planning authorities. No public need for the lands has been identified, and local governmental authorities have no objection to their transfer to private ownership for development under State and local laws.

Remember: adjoining landowners have preference rights to buy "Public Sale" tracts. They can buy these tracts by matching the highest bid within 30 days after the auction. "Small tracts" are handled differently—strictly on a bid-auction basis, one to a party. If you submit the highest bid at auction time, the tract is yours.

## LAW of the LAND



In sale of small tracts, the Government reserves all mineral rights—without exception!

### ALASKA

#### Small tracts

Ten tracts to be offered at Salmon Lake during July. They average 2.5 acres in size, appraised at approximately \$300. Salmon Lake is 40 miles north of Nome via the Nome-Kougaruk road in area of fine fishing and scenery.

Last word from the Anchorage Land Office was that two Lake Louise sales being held open. Lake Louise located 20 miles north of Glenn Highway about 160 miles northeast of Anchorage. It is primarily a summer recreation area, with boating, fishing, and hunting available. More than 100 cottages already located around the lake.

Total of 79 tracts were still available, ranging in price from \$250 to \$1,100. Size of lots range from 1½ to 8 acres.

Tracts available at Naknek and King Salmon. The two villages located on the north shore of Naknek River, which empties into the Bering Sea via Kvichak Bay and Bristol Bay. They lie about 300 air miles southwest of Anchorage, with commercial flights running regularly from King Salmon to Anchorage and other points in Alaska. Tracts for sale total 39, with prices ranging from \$300 to \$920. Vary from ½ acre to 5 acres.

### ARIZONA

All sale offerings have been discontinued pending new regulations and criteria consistent with the Classification and Multiple Use Act and the Public Sales Act of 1964.

### CALIFORNIA

All sale offerings have been discontinued temporarily for review. Sales should be resumed by time of next issue of this magazine.

### COLORADO

#### Public sale tracts

Six tracts still being offered on weekly basis near Boulder. Size varies from slightly over 3 acres



about 16 acres, with appraised price of \$2,000 to \$3,000. No domestic water. Electricity and telephone services available. Lands located in mountain tract areas that are being developed into year-round residential section.

About 15 more sales now in process of development across State. These should be ready for the market by the next issue.

#### IDAHO

##### *Small tracts*

Swan Valley—18 tracts in broad high mountain valley of the South Fork Snake River, each slightly over 1 acre in size. Price per tract: \$100 to \$450. Swan Valley is 45 miles from both Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Jackson, Wyo. Located on or within a half-mile of U.S. Highway 26.

Irwin—9 or 10 tracts from 2½ to 5 acres, appraised at \$160 to \$645 per tract. Essentially the same type of area as Swan Valley 4 miles away. Irwin is 50 miles from Idaho Falls and about 60 miles from Jackson.

#### MONTANA

##### *Public sale tracts*

Thirteen tracts now being offered, consisting of scattered parcels in the north, central, and eastern counties. Tracts vary in size from 40 to 480 acres, with estimated price range of \$9 to \$20 per acre. All are open rolling rangelands primarily suitable for grazing of livestock.

#### NEVADA

##### *Small tracts*

Forty-eight tracts to be offered this summer at Beatty in Nye County on U.S. 95. Range for 2½ to 5 acres in size. Prices vary from \$300 to \$1,000.

Previous offerings listed in White Pine, Washoe, and Ormsby Counties have been taken off the market for review.

#### NEW MEXICO

##### *Small tracts*

Twenty tracts available and these are being sold on continuing basis. Two located at Loco Hills in eastern Eddy County and 18 at Maljamer in Lea County. All 2½ acres in size, except one of nearly 4 acres. Appraised prices vary from \$200 to \$450.

#### OKLAHOMA

##### *Public sale tracts*

The State office in New Mexico handles public land activities in Oklahoma. Plans are to offer 61 tracts for sale during the summer: 25 in Woodward County, 34 in Major County, and 2 in Alfalfa County. Sizes range from fraction of an acre to 160 acres, the bulk of

them being 40 acres or less. The price will average about \$25 per acre.

#### UTAH

##### *Public sale tracts*

Four tracts to be auctioned during July: two in Emery County from 80 to 120 acres, valued at \$4 to \$8 per acre; one in Millard County of 80 acres in size and about \$10 per acre in price; and one in Utah County of 640 acres, appraised at \$12 per acre.

During August, five tracts will be auctioned: two in San Juan County, 80 to 640 acres, appraised at \$5 to \$10 per acre; two in Garfield County, 80 to 1,280 acres, appraised at \$5 to \$12 per acre; and one in Kane County of 40 acres at a price of about \$10 per acre.

#### WYOMING

##### *Small tracts*

Ten tracts in the Casper Mountain area about 10 miles from Casper. Those remaining are 2½ acres in size and appraised at \$1,200 apiece. No domestic water but electric power is available.

#### EASTERN STATES

##### *Public sale tracts*

No new listings. All 12 tracts in Arkansas were sold last March, with bids averaging \$27 per acre. Bids were considerably above what was expected.

### Bureau of Land Management Land Offices

#### ALASKA:

555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
516 Second Ave.

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

#### ARIZONA:

Federal Bldg., Room 3204  
Phoenix, Ariz. 85025

#### CALIFORNIA:

Federal Bldg., Room 4017  
Sacramento, Calif. 95814  
1414 8th St.

Riverside, Calif. 92502

#### COLORADO:

700 Gas & Electric Bldg.  
Denver, Colo. 80202

#### IDAHO:

323 Federal Bldg.  
Boise, Idaho 83701

#### MONTANA

(N. Dak., S. Dak.):

Federal Bldg.  
316 N. 26th St.  
Billings, Mont. 59101

#### NEVADA:

560 Mill St.  
Reno, Nev. 89505

#### NEW MEXICO (Okla.):

Federal Bldg.  
Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501

#### OREGON:

710 NE. Holladay  
Portland, Oreg. 97232

#### UTAH:

Third Floor, Federal Bldg.  
125 South State St.

P.O. Box 11505  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

#### WASHINGTON:

670 Bon Marche Bldg.  
Spokane, Wash. 99201

#### WYOMING (Nebr., Kans.):

2002 Capitol Ave.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.

#### ALL OTHER STATES:

La Salle Bldg.  
1728 L St. NW.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

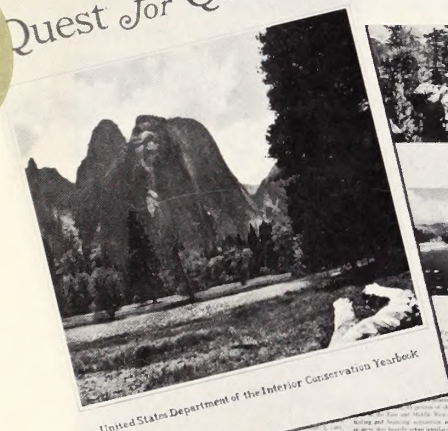


Here is a publication as important  
as tomorrow to every American . . .

# Quest for Quality

MANY OF OUR NATION'S  
MOST BEAUTIFUL NATURAL  
RESOURCES, PARKS, AND  
WILDLIFE IN FULL COLOR

## Quest for Quality



United States Department of the Interior Conservation Yearbook



Rotten logs in redwoods—  
Outdoor opportunity remains



**\$1.00** a copy

This big, colorfully illustrated Conservation Yearbook outlines the challenges and problems created by a rapidly growing America. The use we make today of our Natural Resources, and the demands of tomorrow, will have far-reaching effects on every American's way of life. How the U.S. Department of the Interior is meeting these challenges is presented in an easy-to-read, informative manner.

send check or money  
order with your  
request for "Quest for  
Quality" to:

Superintendent of Documents  
Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C., 20402